

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

2 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi told a press conference that "not all" of the U.S. hostages have been transferred to the government by the students and that as long as the Majlis conditions for their release have not been met completely, "the hostages will not be released." Nabavi's statement contradicted earlier reports that the students had handed over the hostages to the government. Nabavi characterized the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions as "not frank," adding that in its reply the United States "wanted to add other issues," turned down the second condition and raised certain legal difficulties. The minister stressed that Algeria has never been a mediator but has simply conveyed messages between Iran and the United States.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Qom Counterdemonstration--In response to an anticlergy demonstration staged in Mashhad, Qom residents held a counterdemonstration in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and other senior clergy. According to Tehran radio, which reported the Qom march, the demonstrators approved a resolution pledging support to Khomeyni, condemning plots against the clergy and conspiracies to create divisions in the war and calling on all Iranians to preserve unity and solidarity. AFP earlier reported that a demonstration held in Mashhad had protested against religious fundamentalists and local government officials.

Esfahan Refinery Fire--Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Raja'i visited the Esfahan oil refinery to inspect the damage caused by a fire at the refinery to inspect the damage caused by a fire at the refinery on 30 November. Raja'i said there had been "a measure of negligence" at the refinery that contributed to the fire. Production will be reduced "to some extent," he added, but the damage will be repaired.

Monetary Reserves--In an interview with PARS, reported by Tehran radio, Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari said Iran currently has \$6 billion in currency reserves, which will last for 6 months if, "for political reasons," Iran is unable to free its frozen assets or sell oil and other exports. The Central Bank governor said the current shortage of money at the banks is caused by the liquidity required for the war but that the Central Bank will rectify the shortage of banknotes by importing machines to print money. Nobari added that Ayatollah Khomeyni has been kept informed of the country's financial situation. In a related report, the radio noted the Cabinet met to discuss monetary issues and "some decisions were made."

Garmsar Guards Corps Suspended--The Tehran headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps closed the guards corps office in Garmsar in order to investigate charges of "nonperformance of assigned duties, lack of attention" to various matters and "infiltration of certain undesirable elements." In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, the guards corps headquarters ordered the Garmsar guardsmen to report to Tehran within 24 hours to participate in the investigations.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported continued fighting around Abadan with Iranian forces claiming to have downed three Iraqi MiG's over the city. The radio said Iranian forces halted an Iraqi attempt to move across the Abadan-Mahshahr highway and also turned away three Iraqi helicopters that were trying to attack Mared. Iraqi artillery continued to shell Abadan and Iranian positions outside Kutunishahr (Khorramshahr) along the Karun River, the radio added. On other fronts, the radio reported Iranian forces "in full control" of the area around Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and further artillery exchanges in Gilan-e Gharb.

Syria

Damascus radio reported on 1 December the arrival of CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate member Vasilii Kuznetsov for a 3-day visit. In a statement on his arrival, the Soviet envoy said he has come to Syria to exchange the two instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. The radio later reported that talks between Kuznetsov and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were held in a "positive atmosphere of understanding" and touched on both the international situation and the "new developments in the area."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following earlier reports of an increased Syrian military buildup on its border with Jordan, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 1 December that, according to "informed sources," Syria had withdrawn 6,000 troops from Lebanon during the previous 2 days because of developments on the Jordanian front. Damascus radio on 1 December continued to carry strong attacks on the Jordanian regime.

Amman radio reported that in a 1 December speech to the National Consultative Council (NCC) Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressed the hope that "nothing will happen" between Syria and Jordan, adding that "we will never be the first to fight." Nevertheless, "if any soldier from any force steps on Jordanian soil, all Jordanian territory will turn into hell, burning everyone who tries to attack it," he declared. Badran also reiterated Jordan's claim that it has never interfered in Syria's internal affairs and said the dispute has been "fabricated" by Syria because of Jordanian support for Iraq. PETRA-JNA reported that following its session the NCC issued a statement condemning the threats against Jordan and asserting that the Jordanian people will "sacrifice everything" to defend "every single inch" of their territory.

An unattributed commentary by Amman radio on 1 December criticized "those who stab the [Arab] nation's feelings and aspirations in the back by mobilizing Syria's resources and army for some adventures of boyish politics," thereby forgetting Jordanian and Iraqi support for Syria against Israel in 1973. The radio also reported an editorial in the newspaper AL-AKHBAR which said the massing of Syrian forces on Jordan's border was "threatening an explosion" and called on Syria to reconsider the "serious step" it has taken.

In a statement made on his return from Damascus, reported by SPA, the Saudi second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, expressed optimism about the ending of the Syrian-Jordanian crisis and the normalization of relations between the two countries. Prince 'Abdallah said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad showed a great measure of understanding and good will for safeguarding Arab solidarity and appreciated King Khalid's initiative. SPA also reported that the Saudi National Guard commander will visit Amman on 2 December.

PLO-Jordanian Relations--KUNA reported from Damascus, citing "informed Palestinian sources," that the PLO is reexamining its ties with Jordan in the wake of the current deterioration in Syrian-Jordanian relations. The sources disclosed that while a group of "moderates" led by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat favor continuing dealings with Jordan, a "radical" group comprising four fedayeen groups want the PLO to withdraw from the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee formed 2 years ago.

Israel

Jerusalem radio announced on 1 December that the government legal adviser is to submit an indictment against Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera and is to ask the Knesset to remove his immunity. The indictment against Abu-Hatzera will be on the charge of accepting bribes, but the government legal adviser will press charges only on two of the eight files deemed by the police to contain sufficient evidence for the submission of charge sheets against Abu-Hatzera. In a related broadcast, Yehuda Ben-Ne'ir, chief whip of the National Religious Party, Abu-Hatzera's party, described the case as "a very saddening event for any party ... especially the National Religious Party" and expressed the hope that Abu-Hatzera would be proved innocent.

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MEETINGS IN PROVINCES PRAISE KARMAL VISIT TO USSR

LD012010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Meetings marking the historic and valuable visit to the USSR of the DRA Party and government delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolution Council and premier and supporting the resolutions of the fourth plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, were held yesterday in some provinces by the toiling people of our country.

The Bakhter agency correspondent from the Baghlan Province reports that Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and president of the supreme court, attended a meeting which was held on this occasion in the boys' lycee of the Pol-e Khomri District. In a speech he assessed the results of the visit of the DRA government and party high-ranking delegation to the USSR as very valuable.

Likewise Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and president of the supreme court; visited the work site of the extraction of coal from the Karkar coal mine and the installations of the cement factory of Pol-e Khomri. He was accompanied on these visits by the secretary of the provincial committee and the governor of Baghlan. Nezamoddin Tahzib visited a building which is being newly built in the Karkar coal mine and expressed pleasure at the work of the workers and officials.

The Bakhter correspondent adds that Nezamoddin Tahzib visited buildings which were destroyed and damaged by the enemies of the SAWR revolution and the enemies of the homeland and national wealth; he instructed the personnel in charge and the relevant authority of the province to commence work on reconstructing these buildings as soon as possible.

DEPUTY PREMIER OPENS BUILDING PROJECT 1 DEC

LD011944 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Zeyarestonky Maina project was opened this afternoon. Cutting the ribbon was Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy premier, minister of justice and attorney general, in the [word indistinct] of Parwan Maina.

During the opening of this project the deputy minister of the Ministry of Public Works, mayor of Kabul, a number of heads of departments of the Ministry of Public Works, deputy of religious affairs and a number of workers of the Kabul municipality attended.

A few verses of the holy Koran were first recited, and after the playing of the national anthem, the Kabul mayor spoke about the objectives of the second development stage of the Sawr revolution and referred to the responsibility of the Kabul municipality in fulfilling public services. He added that the Kabul municipality, in the course of providing houses for toilers, subject to the comprehensive plan, embarked on the [word indistinct] and organization of 13 dwelling projects, which one after another are in the course of completion. The present project is one of the outstanding examples which, after 1 year and a few months, has completed construction and will be distributed to the toilers and low-ranking personnel of the Kabul municipality.

Subsequently the secretary of the primary organization, upon behalf of the personnel of the Kabul municipality, expressed his appreciation for this action of the Kabul municipality and hoped for further efforts for the lofty objectives of the Sawr revolution in the sphere of providing houses for the toilers.

A source in the Kabul municipality said that the project of Zeyarestoky Maina, which started construction work in Saratan last year, has been constructed with 7.3 million afghanes from the development budget of the municipality, and built in nine blocks with 31,300 m land.

The source added that Zeyarestonky Maina, composed of 91 fully equipped apartments, has 60 percent distributed to the worker and 40 percent to the personnel of the Kabul municipality who do not have shelters.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' DEFEATED IN QONDUZ

LD011526 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements, those enemies of our homeland and toiling people who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of Char Dar District of Qonduz Province by engaging in terrorism and intimidation, were crushed recently in the 'Ali Khel and (Nahr-e Sufi) villages of Char Dar District of Qonduz Province by the security force and party activists with the cooperation of the noble people of that area.

A spokesman for the district said: The ring leaders of the rebels, Shir Mohammad, 'Abdorrahim and 'Abdorrashid, have been killed.

Various types of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and a large amount of ammunition as well as documents and propaganda leaflets proving their links with the murderer bands outside the country have been seized from these criminals.

REBELS REPORTEDLY BLOCK JALABAD-TORKAMAR BORDER POINT

OW012049 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 1 Dec 80

[By Alain Faudeuz]

[Text] Khyber Pass, Pakistan, 1 Dec (AFP)--The Jalabad-Torkamar road, the principal crossing point between Afghanistan and Pakistan, has been blocked since yesterday afternoon following an attack by Moslem Rebels.

"The fighting has never been so close to Torkamar," said Amir Gul, the tourist office director of the Pakistani frontier town. "During the night there were bursts of fire within 100 meters (yards) of the fort," he added, referring to a fortified Pakistani position on a hill overlooking Torkamar.

Shortly after noon the town was silent, strangely so for a busy frontier passage point. Only the inhabitants of the tirbal zone, who customarily cross the border on foot, were passing between the posts manned by Pakistani and Afghan soldiers. They were carrying bundles but neither the Pakistanis nor the Afghans bothered to verify their contents.

According to Torkamar residents, the mujahidine of the Hezbi-Islami and members of their dissident wing, the organization of the Mullah (Moslem religious leader) Yunes Khales, were still holding the gorge of the Tangay, which is six km (four miles) from Landi Kotal in Afghan territory.

The news that the Khyber pass had been cut spread rapidly to Peshawar, where most of the Afghan rebel organizations have offices. But the whole town quickly learned of the situation, for few trucks were winding along the twisting road that leads up to the pass.

At the frontier no sound of explosions or firing could be heard. Torkamar residents said that the noise of battle had died away at dawn.

The Afghan border guards explained that traffic had been halted because "troublemakers attacked the route." Other than that they said, "everything is fine in revolutionary Afghanistan."

According to rebel sources in Peshawar, the guerrillas in Afghanistan intend to hold the route as long as possible to prevent reinforcements from reaching a small government garrison that they had surrounded at Landi Khyber, 15 kms, (nine miles) from the border. The attack on the Landi Khyber garrison had been launched during the night, while another group of rebels armed with antitank weapons, seized heights dominating the Tangay gorge and the road that passes through it. The sources said that the rebels were hoping to hold off a Soviet tank column that was 30 kms (19 miles) from the Kabul-Jalalabad route.

SITUATION IN KABUL, SURROUNDING AREAS REPORTED

BK281554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Nov (AFP)--Afghan soldiers were using metal detectors and dogs while searching houses in Kabul city and suburbs for arms, diplomatic sources disclosed here today.

The sources said raids on suspected rebel hideouts had increased during the last week following reports of attacks after dark on Russian patrol troops and police stations in different areas of the capital.

They added, quoting information reaching here from Kabul, that sound of heavy artillery was very audible early Thursday [27 November] morning. Coming from the area of Rishikoor and Chihilsitoon where several Afghan Army units were located.

The sources also said the Afghan Army was using very young party members, of about 15 years of age, on duty after dark with machineguns for searching cars.

The sources said Russian helicopter activity out of Kabul continued at a medium level but there were less movements of military convoys.

They added that reports from the provinces indicated that fighting in Logar, south of Kabul, was said to be widespread and the road was closed to all civilian traffic at a point 30 km from Kabul.

HAVANA DENIES CUBAN TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

For a Havana radio report on a Cuban Foreign Ministry statement of 29 November denying rumors of the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan, see the Cuba section of the 1 December Latin America DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO VISIT

Suharto Arrival

BK281038 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia arrived in Lahore this afternoon on a 30day state visit to Pakistan. The arrival of President Suharto, who is accompanied by Mrs Suharto, was heralded by a 21-gun salute. The first to greet him was President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, at whose invitation the Indonesian president is visiting this country. Also present at the airport to receive the distinguished visitors were Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, federal ministers, the services chiefs, members of the diplomatic corp, members of the local bodies, prominent citizens and senior civil and military officials. A large crowd of people including schoolchildren, boy scouts and girl guides in colorful costumes were also present at the airport which had been specially decked for the occasion with flags and banners.

The airport ceremony included a guard of honor presented by the contingents of the armed forces, and the two heads of state took the salute. From the airport to the state guest house the Indonesian president drove in a motorcade through a route gaily decorated with banners on the theme of Pak-Indonesia friendship and Islamic solidarity.

The first engagement of President Suharto in Lahore is attending a civic reception at the Mughul Gardens a short while from now. The Indonesian president will be the guest of honor at a banquet being given by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq later in the evening. Formal talks between the two heads of state will be held in Rawalpindi tomorrow.

Earlier, on arrival in Lahore from Rawalpindi, the president told newsmen that there was no fixed agenda for the talks to be held by him with the Indonesian leader. They would, however, discuss matters of bilateral and mutual interest. The president said that Pakistan enjoyed good relations with Indonesia both as an Islamic and a regional country. The two countries also had good trade relations.

In reply to a question whether Afghanistan would be among the subjects to be discussed, the president replied in the affirmative. He pointed out that the Indonesians were as much interested in the Afghan situation as anyone else.

Answering a question on the situation in the region, the president underlined the need for persisting with efforts for the maintenance of peace because it was very important not only for this region but the entire world. That was why, the president added, Pakistan was trying to defuse the Iran-Iraq situation and remove all irritants to world peace.

Haq, Suharto Banquet Addresses

BK291045 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Suharto have spoken of the need for further strengthening the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Indonesia in the years ahead in the interests of the two countries and world peace. They were speaking at a banquet given by the president in honor of the Indonesian head of state in Lahore last night.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in his speech, recounted the historic ties between the two countries. He also expressed Pakistan's deep gratitude to Indonesia for its moral and material help during the critical phase of its history. Describing their common ties and ideals as the basis of their close cooperation, he expressed satisfaction with the growing cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields within the framework of the Indonesia-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission.

He said the two countries have been working together in international forums and organizations. Both nations are founding members of the historic Bandung Conference, which laid the foundation of Afro-Asian unity and solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Both countries fully support the elimination of colonialism and the establishment of a just economic order. As members of the nonaligned movement, both countries have been making efforts to promote peaceful coexistence and resisting attempts aimed at diverting the movement from its fundamental objectives. Similarly, both nations are cooperating in advancing the objectives of the Islamic Conference.

Affirming Pakistan's sincere desire for peace so that it might be able to devote its resources to the welfare of its people, the president expressed concern over the events leading to the disruption of peace in this region. He said a nonaligned and Islamic country--Afghanistan--has been subjected to massive external military intervention, while another nonaligned country--Kampuchea--had become the victim of aggression. In both these cases, basic human rights have been violated. Another disturbing development for peace has been the Iran-Iraq war, and Pakistan is eager for an early end to this tragic conflict. He also expressed concern over the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and attempts to change the historical status of Jerusalem.

The president referred to the firm and constructive role played by ASEAN and said its aims are in line with Pakistan's efforts and wishes. He endorsed the ASEAN proposal for a zone of peace in Southeast Asia free from superpower rivalry as well as a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said it is a happy augury that the president of the world's largest Islamic republic is visiting Pakistan at the advent of the 15th century Hijira. He said he is confident that the visit will further strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries.

In his reply, President Suharto again declared that the main objective behind his present visit to Pakistan is to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the two countries. He said Indonesia is following with great interest Pakistan's efforts to build a better future for itself, because Indonesia itself is engaged in a similar task. Indonesia's efforts are based on the five basic principles under which it is promoting its spirit of culture and strength in the domestic and foreign fields. He said Indonesia believes in peaceful coexistence on the basis of mutual trust and cooperation. He called for removing obstacles in the way of the desired new international economic order.

President Suharto expressed regret over the growing superpower rivalry and the present threat to world peace posed by the military intervention of a foreign power in another country. He also voiced Indonesia's deep concern over the Iran-Iraq conflict and said continuation of this war could only result in more problems for both countries and endanger world peace. These developments further underscore the need to save the world from the destruction of war and promote relations of trust and cooperation under which no power can impose its will on another country.

President Suharto said he considers his talks during the current visit to Pakistan of utmost importance. He invited President and Mrs Ziaul Haq to Indonesia.

Haq-Suharto Talks

BK291614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Suharto of Indonesia held wide-ranging talks in Rawalpindi today for 2 hours. They exchanged views on bilateral matters and international issues of mutual interest in a cordial atmosphere of close understanding.

Regarding bilateral relations, they emphasized further strengthening mutual economic cooperation and expansion of trade exchanges. They also reviewed the progress achieved thus far by the Indonesia-Pakistan Economic and Cultural Cooperation Organization.

On international issues, the talks revealed a wide area of identical views and mutuality of desire for further strengthening their cooperation within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization. Both countries expressed determination to continue to work to bring a speedy end to the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and the need for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Indonesian President and Madam Suharto visited an Afghan refugee camp at Gandak near Tarbela. Addressing the Afghan refugees, President Suharto expressed confidence that they will be successful in their struggle to return home in an atmosphere of safety and independence, saying: You were forced to leave your homes and country as a result of outside intervention.

He praised Pakistan's assistance to the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds despite its own problems. He said Indonesia, along with other peace-loving nations, supported the just cause of the people of Afghanistan.

An Afghan leader thanked the Indonesian Government and people for its stand on the Afghanistan issue. He said: We are also grateful to Pakistan for providing assistance to the refugees.

President Suharto shook hands with Afghan elders and talked freely with the refugees in the camp.

Nuclear Plant Visit

BK301616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that not only the scientists and engineers but the entire nation is sincerely resolved to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for the self-reliance of the country. He made this statement today while addressing scientists and technical experts of the Karachi nuclear power plant during his visit accompanying President Suharto there.

He said that the Karachi nuclear power plant, set up for peaceful purposes, is glaring proof of the aim to acquire different technologies including nuclear technology. He said that Pakistan, along with other countries of the world, is on the path of progress. Pakistan has every right to develop any technology to expedite the pace of development of the country, he added.

The president said that Pakistan has always extended opportunities to friendly countries, including Indonesia, to take advantage of Pakistan's successes and it will continue to do so in the future. There has been a close friendship between Pakistan and Indonesia because they have Islamic ties.

President Suharto said in his reply that he hopes that Indonesia and Pakistan can exchange information on all sectors of education which will further increase the cooperation between them and which will help in raising the standard of living of the people. He said that though Indonesia is rich in natural resources, it should also develop nuclear technology for future development. He said that the experiences acquired by Pakistan in this new field will not only be helpful to itself but will also prove useful for all developing countries, particularly for Indonesia. He said that his country is not willing to depend upon either East or West; rather it believes in bilateral cooperation. He congratulated the Pakistani engineers for running the nuclear power plant smoothly.

Earlier, welcoming the Indonesian president, the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission said that the Karachi nuclear power plant is not only the first nuclear power plant in Pakistan but is the first nuclear power plant in the entire Islamic world. He said that they were preparing to set up a plant four or five times bigger than the Karachi nuclear power plant. He said that Pakistan will depend mainly on nuclear energy due to the scarcity of oil and other fuel resources.

The radio Pakistan correspondent says that President Suharto visited various sections of the Karachi nuclear power plant along with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq announced a grant of 100,000 rupees for the welfare fund of the nuclear power plant personnel. The president also gave 15,000 rupees for setting up a religious school and a mosque for the Karachi nuclear power plant.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1415 GMT on 30 November carries a report on Suharto's visit to the Karachi nuclear power plant which begins: "Pakistan will provide technical assistance to Indonesia in setting up its first 30-megawatt nuclear power plant next year, Indonesian President Suharto said here today." The AFP report is otherwise substantially the same as this Karachi radio report.]

Visit End; Haq Comments

BK010903 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto left Karachi for New Delhi this morning at the conclusion of his 3-day state visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade him farewell.

Later, the president told newsmen at the airport that during his talks with the Indonesian leader he exchanged views on bilateral relations, Pakistan's relations with its neighbors and the international situation. He said he found President Suharto to be a sincere friend of Pakistan. He said they agreed that there is a need to find a political solution to the Afghan issue. He said the Indonesian president expressed heartfelt sympathy for the Afghan refugees. Expressing his satisfaction at President Suharto's visit to Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he is likely to visit Indonesia sometime next year.

Referring to UN efforts to settle the Iran-Iraqi fighting, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq regretted that the world body has no means to implement its decisions. He expressed the hope, however, that a way would be found to end this unfortunate war because it has already caused a loss of billions of dollars.

Concerning reports of a concentration of troops on the India-Pakistan border, the president said there is no truth in it and neither Pakistan nor India have engaged in troop movement.

In answer to a question, the president said the government is in touch with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. He said such contacts are in the interests of both countries.

Report on Communique

BK011104 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Pakistan and Indonesia have expressed their resolve to further develop their mutual cooperation within the framework of the Indonesia-Pakistan Economic and Cultural Cooperation [IPECC] organization. This was stated in a joint communique issued today on the talks between President Suharto and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq during the Indonesian president's 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

President Suharto left Karachi for New Delhi this morning and was seen off at the airport by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The communique said that the talks reviewed the progress of bilateral cooperation within the IPEEC framework. It was decided that a Pakistani delegation will soon visit Indonesia to identify priority areas of bilateral collaboration. The IPECC will meet in Islamabad soon after.

The communique recorded Pakistan's support for the steps taken by Indonesia to restore stability in Southeast Asia as embodied in the ASEAN proposal for a zone of peace in the region. It said the ASEAN proposal is in consonance with Pakistan's own efforts to advance peace and security in South Asia as embodied in its proposal for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the region and its support for the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

The Indonesian president, on his part, expressed his appreciation of Pakistan's positive contribution to the cause of good-neighbor relations and lasting peace in the region exemplified by Pakistan's consistent efforts to promote friendly relations with all its neighbors on the basis of sovereign equality and noninterference.

The communique expressed grave concern over the continued foreign military presence in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and underscored the need for concerted efforts for an early solution to the two problems in accordance with the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and the UN General Assembly.

The two sides pledged to further strengthen their cooperation within the framework of the Islamic Conference, promote the true spirit of nonalignment and reject any attempt to divide the nonaligned movement. They also resolved to work together for a new and just international economic order.

Emphasizing that lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the communique called for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state under the leadership of their sole representative--the PLO.

The communique expressed the deep anguish of the two sides over the continuing war between two brotherly countries of Iran and Iraq. It recorded President Suharto's deep appreciation of the Pakistan president's efforts on behalf of the Islamic Conference to restore peace.

Underlining the importance of the exchange of views for the further strengthening of Pakistan-Indonesian cooperation and understanding, the communique said the exchange of visits between the leaders and officials of two sides will continue.

The communique said that the president of Pakistan and Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq have accepted an invitation to visit Indonesia.

NABAVI 'CLARIFIES' GOVERNMENT VIEW ON HOSTAGES

Press Conference Remarks

GF011934 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Speaking at a press conference, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi clarified the view of the Islamic Republic of Iran Government regarding the U.S. spy hostage issue. With regard to whether or not the United States has agreed to the Majlis' four conditions for the hostages' release and the U.S. reply to these conditions, Nabavi said: As we have said in the past, the U.S. reply was not frank. At first they said they accepted our four conditions. When we received the original copy of their reply, however, we found out they wanted to add other issues to the conditions. They also suggested legal difficulties and the (?fragmentation of forces) in the United States.

Naturally, we had answers and we could have given them to the United States as our reply. We did not do so, however, because the United States did not say frankly that it agreed to the first or the third conditions, for instance, or that it rejected the second condition. Therefore, we are awaiting a frank U.S. stand on the four conditions that have been declared. Then we shall answer all this through the Algerian Government.

It should be pointed out here that as long as Iran's conditions are not carried out in full, the hostages will not be released. Moreover, not all the hostages have been handed over to the government by the student followers of the imam's line.

Asked whether there is a limit to Algeria's role in communicating Iran's conditions to the United States and receiving the reply from the United States, Nabavi said: The Algerian Government is only conveying and receiving messages, replies and views from Iran to the United States and vice versa. It was never a mediator. All it is doing is handing what we give it to the United States and vice versa. Once again, I stress that the Algerian Government has never carried out a mediator's role.

Regarding the superpowers' plots being hatched by the media--the press, radio and television--and Iran's measures to abort these plots, the minister of state said: We do need propaganda [to demonstrate] the justice of our revolution, which is rooted in Islam and the people. Naturally, the recent tours, including Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani's tour of a number of Arab countries, were for further clarification. There will be similar tours in the future, particularly as we attach great importance to visits to Muslim countries. Following the prime minister's visit to New York--and I accompanied him there--we visited Libya, Syria and Algeria. As a continuation of these efforts, missions have gone to Europe and Asia. God willing, such tours will increase in the future.

Behzad Nabavi added: We know very well that most news agencies are dominated by Zionists. Consequently, external propaganda is directed by imperialist-controlled news agencies. Naturally, with all our forces we cannot frustrate this hostile information climate. Why? Because the imperialist propaganda machines have vast budgets. They are implementing their work on a global level. The information climate is outside the limits of the [word indistinct] of peoples. All information capabilities are in the hands of Zionism and imperialists.

REUTER on ETELA'AT Interview

WA011526 London REUTER in English 1511 GMT 1 Dec 80

[By Patrick Worsnip]

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, REUTER--The Iranian cabinet minister handling the issue of the 52 American hostages was quoted in an interview today as saying they had not completely been transferred to the government by their student captors. Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi also told the evening newspaper ETELA'AT that the Americans would not be freed until the United States implemented completely the release conditions set by Iran's parliament.

Mr Nabavi's comment on the transfer was the first by any government official since the students said four days ago they had handed control of the hostages to the government after holding them for more than a year. "The hostages have not completely been transferred to the government by the students," said the minister, who heads groups supervising both the handover and dealings with the U.S. authorities on the captives' release.

Mr Nabavi did not elaborate on the statement, but a spokesman for the students said: "It means that some of the hostages have been transferred and some are being transferred." The students, who said they would transfer the hostages to government control after the Majlis (parliament) unveiled the terms for their release early last month, announced last Thursday they now had nothing further to do with the captives. The whereabouts of the hostages and the means of transfer have so far been kept secret, and no clear idea has emerged of what the handover involves.

In his ETELA'AT interview, Mr Nabavi repeated earlier Iranian students that the U.S. reply to the four release conditions set by the Majlis (parliament) on November 2 "was not explicit and complete." Parliament said the hostages would be freed if Washington promised not to interfere in Iranian affairs, released frozen Iranian assets in U.S. hands, canceled legal claims against Iran and return the property of the late shah. "Of course, it had been first announced that they had accepted our four conditions, but when we received the original text of the reply we found that they intend to include other issues in these conditions instead of the conditions approved by the Majlis," Mr Nabavi said.

"They have also broadcast legal problems in America," the minister added, referring to statements by U.S. officials that meeting some of the financial conditions was beyond the constitutional power of the administration.

Iran has asked the U.S. for clarification of its position, and Mr Nabavi said Tehran had not given a definite response "because America has not explicitly said that it has, for example, accepted the first condition or the third one, or, for example, it has rejected the third one."

Diplomats said the minister was apparently taking random conditions as examples, rather than referring to problems on specific ones. Mr Nabavi added: "I should say that the hostages will not be released until the conditions have been completely implemented."

Diplomats commented that this did not necessarily mean a change in Iran's previous position that the hostages might be freed in batches as the terms were met. But they said it did seem to mean that Iran required "delivery" of the conditions, whether one by one or all at once. The U.S. Government has been considering Iran's request for clarification for several days.

Mr Nabavi said Iran was still waiting for Washington to announce its position on the conditions and would relay its response, as before, through Algeria which Tehran has chosen as go-between. Algeria has represented Iranian interests in the United States since the two countries broke diplomatic relations in the spring. Mr Nabavi said the Algerian Government "merely exchanges notes, messages, proposals and views between Iran and America, it does not play the role of a bargainer...I emphasize that the Algerian Government is not playing the role of bringing about a compromise."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES MONETARY ISSUES

LD020556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a session last night presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to a report by the morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during this session monetary issues of the country under the war condition were reviewed and discussed, and some decisions were made.

BANK GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON NATIONAL FINANCES

LD011500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1059 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, expressed his views on the country's monetary issues in an interview with PARS. Regarding the Central Bank seeking the Imam's views last week he first said: From the beginning, we have kept the Imam informed of the country's monetary and banking issues; the issue of the oppressed foundation and the bank's debtors had been raised along time ago, even during the revolution council sessions. The Imam's consent was to the effect that from a religious point of view the creditors have a claim on these assets, especially now that the banks have been nationalized and are considered as public treasury. Consequently, these debts are debts to the public treasury. Naturally, discussions have taken place with the supervisor of the oppressed foundation on the subject.

Also, during the recent meeting with the Imam of the nation, the question of giving prizes for the people's deposits was raised. The Imam said that it was all right to give prizes; hence the banking officials were free to take any action in order to collect more deposits from the people.

The governor of the Central Bank said, regarding the reasons for the shortage of money in the banks, last week: due to war conditions the necessity for liquidity has increased. Also, the problems of transport and communication are among the factors that have created this problem; fortunately, this problem has been solved to a great extent. He stressed that our compatriots should have complete confidence in the country's banking network and deposit their money in the banks for, in fact, the banks belong to them at present. He added: Soon, the shortage of bank notes will be completely rectified.

Regarding our country's foreign currency reserves, the Central Bank governor said: Our free reserves amount to \$6 billion at present. If, for political reasons, we are unable to free our frozen reserves, or if we do not sell even a drop of oil, and if we have no nonoil exports, this amount of reserves will suffice for 6 months. Of course this is impossible because we have other exports in addition to which we have gold reserves. Therefore, the people should not be worried in the slightest in this respect.

He added: By importing printing machines for bank notes, the Central Bank will prevent a great deal of foreign currency from leaving the country for the purpose of note printing. Finally, the Central Bank governor said: Collecting illegal foreign currency transactions will continue with all firmness.

TAHERI, SELEH CONFER WITH KHOMEYNI 1 DEC

LD011416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyed Jalaaladdin Taheri, Esfahan's Friday imam, and Jajjat ol-Eslam Seleh, the commander of Esfahan's revolution guards corps, were received by Imam Khomeyni the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and conferred with the imam of the nation this morning.

Ayatollah Taheri also met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, this morning. According to PARS, during this meeting, which lasted for more than 30 minutes, the current conditions of the Province of Esfahan were discussed.

RAJA'I VISITS ESFAHAN, INSPECTS REFINERY

LD011718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Esfahan, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i arrived this afternoon in Esfahan. Later, accompanied by Ayatollah Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, and the governor general of Esfahan, he inspected the various parts of Esfahan refinery. After this visit, Mr Raja'i took part in a meeting with refinery officials and the workers council of the refinery and the representative of the revolution court. He investigated the issue of yesterday's fire [presumably at the refinery].

Radio Interview on Fire

LD012130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Esfahan has interviewed Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding his visit to Esfahan refinery. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter unidentified] We have learned that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the popular prime minister of our country, has come to Esfahan today and visited various sections of the Esfahan refinery. The reason for the prime minister's visit to Esfahan concerns the fire which occurred at Esfahan refinery yesterday. We ask Mr Raja'i to supply adequate [as heard] explanations in this regard.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the orders of the imam and in connection with fire at the refinery yesterday, I have personally come to look into the matter closely, as far as possible. As you know, it is essential at present--more than at any time--that first we demonstrate our worthiness in running this industry, and second, that we maintain our awareness and vigilance in serving God and the people. For the brothers and sisters who are working in various areas of our country today it would indeed be very appropriate, in the context of what is taking place in connection with the defense of the south, to make an investment--even if it is that of their lives. It was necessary to see whether the accident that has taken place here was caused, God forbid, by negligence, intentionally, or whether it was natural for a place which deals with gas and oil and such things.

On the whole, what is certain is that there has been a measure of negligence. When we investigated the matter closely, we found there were several factors, one of which concerns shortcomings in fire fighting facilities and other factors. At least one can say that the person in charge did not exercise the necessary vigilance and care. We have investigated the matter and I hope that we will be able to announce the results of our investigations.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, what is the extent of the damage to the refinery?

[Answer] Compared with the refinery as a whole the damage is not very great, and I think it will be possible to repair the damage soon.

[Question] Will this have any effect on the refinery's products, as far as the people are concerned?

[Answer] Not for the people at that sort of level. What is certain is that the fire will reduce productivity to some extent, but it has been promised that the damage will be repaired soon and that this will be overcome. [end recording]

TEXT OF RADIO INTERVIEW WITH COMMANDER AFZALI

JN012242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

["Text" of interview by Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran with Iranian Naval Commander Admiral Afzali at the "Headquarters of the Naval Forces"--date not given--recorded in Persian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [Question] Can you tell us about the great successes [words indistinct] against the [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We entered the war at its first moments in accordance with the responsibilities we shoulder in defending the homeland. Our naval forces, in self-defense, succeeded in dealing deadly blows to the enemy naval units and [word indistinct] to the bottom of the sea. These Iraqi naval units, instead of fighting Iran, could have played a role in wiping out Israel and fighting against world Zionism.

Since the beginning of the war, we have succeeded, God willing, with the support of the heroes of the air force and the navy, in destroying the major part of the Iraqi naval force and sinking Iraqi units to the bottom of the sea. Information which has been available to us mention that the Iraqi naval forces have been left with only small units or a small group of naval units.

The truth is that we carry out our naval operations close to Iraqi ports and particularly in Khawr Abdallah. Khawr Abdallah is not far from the port of [word indistinct]. This shows that we are showing an effective presence in the battlefield and all along the Persian Gulf. By this presence, we do not allow the enemy to flex his collapsing muscles. We consider this to be a great triumph for the Iranian navy and a great defeat for Saddam and those who support him in the area.

[Question] Does the Iranian naval forces have complete control and supervision over the Strait of Hormuz and the [word indistinct] in the Persian Gulf and is this control and supervision being practiced during wartime only or are they permanent?

[Answer] Given that it is the entrance to the Persian Gulf, the Hormuz Strait enjoys an important strategic position. For this reason, Iran established naval and air bases all along the Iranian coast in the Persian Gulf during the past. These bases will be used for the defense of the country's vital and strategic interests when needed and in case of an attack by [words indistinct].

With the beginning of the war [words indistinct] we began to impose our control over the Straits of Hormuz. We also started to supervise the movement of ships into or out of the strait.

With regard to the northern areas of the Persian Gulf, which belong to us and which in fact constitute [words indistinct] and our continental shelf, we shall not allow any foreign naval unit to be present or move in these area. Iran imposes its maritime control and supervision over maritime routes in the area from the Hormuz Strait up to Khawr Abdallah. [sentence indistinct] Also, we do not covet the lands or resources of the other peoples in the Persian Gulf. [passage indistinct]

After the war, we will have nothing to do with naval units which pass through the waters of the Persian Gulf and through the Hormuz Strait in accordance with international norms. We shall continue our work in accordance with the regulations that were in existence during the time of peace. We hope that this aggressive war, which has been imposed on us, will end soon and thus enable the peoples in this area to live in peace and stability.

[Question] Do foreign war units have the right to enter the waters of the Persian Gulf during wartime?

[Answer] The territorial waters of countries are governed by the Geneva Convention. Under this convention, war vessels of the countries which are not at war with us used to move up to the limits of our territorial waters. At present, there are a number of U.S. war vessels present. Their presence in this area is clear and their objective well-known. These vessels are present east of the Hormuz Strait and in [word indistinct]. There are also some war units belonging to the British naval forces, others belonging to the French naval forces and others belonging to Soviet naval forces [words indistinct] But not a single one of these vessels has violated Iranian territorial waters to date. Despite that, we are not pleased by the presence of the big powers in that area. We believe that the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be the property of the countries overlooking these seas and an area free of nuclear weapons. These forces are present despite our will. Their presence is aimed at imposing colonialism and exploitation and plundering the resources of the people in this area.

[Question] To what extent is the Al-Bakr oil terminal important to us?

[Answer] Iraq's Al-Bakr oil terminal and [words indistinct] which have been recently destroyed by the members of the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and have become unfit for any use, constitute two centers for Iraqi oil exports [word indistinct]. They are the only two centers which export Iraqi crude oil through the Persian Gulf to various countries. We are very sorry that we destroyed these two important terminals, which in fact [words indistinct]. This is war, however, and in war such things surely happen.

The objective of our (?destruction) of these two terminals was the dealing of an economic blow to the Iraqi regime. We have achieved what we have set out to achieve. The reconstruction of the (?Al-Umayyah) and Al-Bakr terminals will require a long period of time. After the war ends, the Iraqi Government might need more than 1 year, perhaps a much longer period, and large sums to reconstruct them.

We, in the present circumstances, intend to be present in a permanent way at these two terminals because we need this presence. However, during the battle which took place during the past 2 or 3 days and for tactical considerations, we have been forced to land several members of our forces on them and to hoist the Iranian flag over them. As soon as the need no longer requires this, however, we shall leave them. But if the need arises again, we shall reoccupy these two terminals. I reiterate our regrets for the heavy economic losses we have inflicted on the Iraqi people.

[Question] Can a comparison be made between the human and material losses sustained by our naval forces and the losses which have been inflicted on Iraq in the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] The human losses sustained by the Iranian Naval Forces throughout the war have been less than 50 persons. As for the equipment, we cannot term them as losses. They consist of two small gunboats.

If we want to compare our losses to those of Iraq, we might say that there is [word indistinct]. Iraq has lost approximately all of its naval force, except for a minor part. Proof of this is that we are permanently present [word indistinct] near them in Khawr Abdallah. According to our statistics, the number of units the Iraqi forces have lost vary from what they report. The truth, however, is that the sophisticated units have been destroyed. We shall send the rest of them to the bottom of the sea, God willing. We shall do our best to have the Iraqi regime possess no naval force in the future.

[Question] In general, are you satisfied with the effectiveness of the Iranian Naval Force in this war which was imposed on us?

[Answer] I am very happy to announce that nothing better could have been achieved. We were not defeated in any battle or clash. Victory was on our side in all the confrontations we had with the Iraqi units. If the matter has taken this long, this is due to the fact that the Iraqi forces do not possess the courage to come to sea. We state now that any naval unit that comes to sea will be sunk by us without exception. I have nothing but appreciation and thanks for our naval forces and I am really happy that they wear the navy dress.

KHALKHALI SPEECH BEFORE QOM FRIDAY PRAYERS 28 NOV

LD011600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0926 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali before 28 November Friday prayers in Qom--recorded]

[Excerpts] I have been planning for some time to take part in the gathering of the oppressed, genuine, heroic and honorable Muslim people of Qom. However, each time some obstacles emerged, preventing me from doing so, but today, I am proud and honored to be among you and to have the opportunity to raise certain difficulties and issues.

You must not think that victory is confined to victory over Saddam Husayn, Aziz Fariz, Sa'dun Hammadi, Michel Aflaq and so forth. No, God knows that you have achieved another kind of victory--a victory over the powers and superpowers; yours is a victory over the (?destructive) Soviet weapons; it is a victory over CIA politicking, over SAVAK, which is still active. It is a victory over the FBI and the Pentagon and international Zionism, all of them wanting to see you as slaves. Therefore, it is meaningless to them to see you united. There are 1,000 families [the elite of the previous regime] who ought to have influence; it is the freemasonry, the intelligence service, the agents of the Muslim people's republic, the hoarding merchants who ought to wield influence. Indeed, this is a manifestation of God's power. O ye 36 million Iranian people, God wishes to set an example by you; an example for the Afghan people, for the Iraqi people, for the Kuwaiti people, for the Saudi Arabian people, for Palestine. He is setting an example by you to demolish Anwar as-Sadat's myth. Indeed, thank God, fact to face with the enemy on the front, the Iranian army, the Iranian troops, the Iranian nation have triumphed, thus almost removing the pretexts. Now they are adopting a new approach to create temptation. Temptation for what? They ask: What is this? What sort of spirituality is this? This is the government of mullahs; this is the government of the clergy.

I do not know whether you hear it or listen at night; there are times when I do. Starting at 1800 various radios begin reporting on the government of the mullahs, the government of the clergy. What do they mean by this? Remove these mullahs and the clergy; it is the same as the government of spiritual men and then the Government of Islam. There is no other issue. What mullah? Are you referring to the mullah who was collaborating yesterday with SAVAK, who was supporting the shah who was his mujtahid [a prominent rank within the Shi'ites]? Well, so far as the Iranian people are concerned, he enjoys no respect, no esteem. The Iranian nation dumped him in history's dustbin. He is not a part of the nation. As for these spiritual men, those who went to prison, those in exile; I remember 4 years ago 400 of these spiritual men were sent to Evin prison. These homeless clergy, these helpless clergy, these clergymen who are always being haunted by SAVAK--this is the glorious record of these clergymen, headed by the great spiritual man of ours our outstanding spiritual man, our imam, our leader, the great Khomeyni [cheers].

Well, are you referring to these men, the men who created an epic from these mosques, from the religious places, from gatherings, from streets and from the bazaars? They traversed a 2,500-year-old road in a single night. The freemasonry, the 1,000 families, the intelligence service; all of them disappeared in a single night. Although the so-called intellectuals who once said they had greater predilection toward a western-style toilet than the altar did not permit it, they did not let us, otherwise the just thing would have been to have all these criminals purged in a single night, all of them. No one wanted to be a henchman, no one was a murderer, no one was a killer. All the traitors who for 60 years, for 50 years played with this nation, its reputation and that of Islam mediated and enabled them to escape--those who held senior positions in our government: Nazih, Rahmatollah Maraghe'i Moqaddam, Mr Madani.

A few days ago ENQELAB-E ESLAMI-YE IRAN--What kind of paper is this--wrote that torture is the order of the day in prisons, especially in the prison for drug addicts. Well, when people hear of this they ask: What is this? What sort of a man is Khalkhali? What is going on? Is there no one responsible for this country? We have six prisons, one of which, I am told, is the one for drug addicts. I said, well my dear sir, this prison is under the control of the police department; it is under the control of the Interior Ministry. From top to bottom it is the police who keep an eye on this prison, rather than the strike group. Well, the newspaper keeps expounding its views. Now that the editors have been rather disappointed on this issue, the other day they wrote in the paper that, indeed, torture is still going on. I want to ask the Iranian nation: It is probable that being subjected to immense pressure I may not be able to tolerate it any longer. The issue is as follows: They visited the prison without our knowledge. No, they did tell me that they--from newspapers--wished to visit some of the prisons. I said that they could. The day before yesterday I gave an interview which was not published. I do hope they publish it.

There are people who have been engaged for years in trafficking heroin; they distribute narcotics; then they refuse to repent. What we do is flog them 50 or 60 times. This is religious punishment. Is this torture. We want to make them confess. Do you think the man being flogged is carrying secret documents belonging to the Ba'thists? Is he in possession of secrets pertaining to the escaping of American advisers, some 500 of whom managed to flee with the assistance of these people? Is he holding a secret document which they do not want to be revealed? Or is he carrying secret documents belonging to the spy den? [words indistinct] I showed them to someone; I told the imam about it; I told the president when he visited the prison the other day. Now I am repeating it here in all humility; they have ruined a child; he is of no use any longer. They have extracted his teeth. I showed him to the president himself; they have extracted his teeth; they have resorted to oral sexual intercourse with him. Now you present me as an executioner? You claim I have a private prison?

I am running short of time; I have many grievances. God knows I want to speak to you more. I do hope that the radio and television broadcasts what I am saying, thus allowing the people to hear me; I am not like the fellow who says: No, we are not on speaking terms with the television and shall never give an interview to it. Well, so far as the television is concerned, his remarks are carried; it is mine which are ignored. I beg the television, the radio to carry what I am saying, so that the people may hear the truth; and this is what I told the imam. [cheers]

Well, I have captured this dragon and put it in prison, this dragon of narcotics, this satanic powder. I hope that with your help this dragon will stay there.

Please say a prayer for the health of Imam Khomeyni.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL REJECTS CEASE-FIRE WITH IRAQ

JN012218 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Mostafa Shamran, the imam's adviser at the Supreme Defense Council, has said that there is no issue between Iran and Iraq. The issue is the policies of America and Iran. The Americans have lost their interests and, therefore, have attempted to destroy the Islamic revolution.

He said that Saddam is a dummy and an American agent. The issue is not between the Arabs and the Persians; it is the issue of right and wrong. Saddam is looking for racism. He favors Arabism over Islam. The differences are between the Islamic revolution and Western interests.

Brother Shamran talked about the condition of Iranian fighters. He said that the fighters fall into two categories: the military men who are fighting on the frontlines, and the people's army and the Fedayeen. He said that Iran does not suffer any difficulties with regard to hardware. We depend on the popular forces. Although the Iraqis possess modern weapons, they are trying to find a way to escape.

On the call for a cease-fire, the imam's adviser said that we will not respond to any call for a cease-fire at a time when the Iraqi people are trying to destroy Saddam's regime. How can we accept a cease-fire when the regime is brutally attacking innocent and unarmed citizens?

REJECTION OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAQ EXPLAINED

JN012215 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1957 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "No negotiations with Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Honesty and [words indistinct] characterize Iran among world states. Why? The answer is clear because today's Iran is the real Islam which prohibits bargaining and vehemently denounces it.

Iran's stands are with justice. Iran is ready to establish relations only with states that support justice. [words indistinct] However, it is not a long-term relation but a short-term one. This definition was made in a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR by Prime Minister Raja'i. According to this definition, Iran maintains two kinds of relations: Its short-term relations and the strategic long-term relations. Syria, Libya and Algeria have supported Iran's right in the war imposed on it by Iraq. This made Iran adopt relations based on the amity evinced by these states. The states which supported Iraq's wrong stand met with a negative stand by Iran because Iran considered them to be on the enemy's side. This is contrary to its consideration of Syria, Libya and Algeria as states which side with Iran because they support justice.

Iran always seeks justice. It is ready to sever relations with all the states that support falsehood if these states do not abandon such stands. Iran does care for the consequences of severing these relations because it cares only for justice, seeks justice and supports whoever supports justice wherever he is and whatever the circumstances witnessed by Iran.

How can Iran be expected, when this is its policy, to accept negotiations with an aggressive and infidel regime like Saddam's Ba'athist regime in Iraq? Iran does not bargain over justice, does not fear to say the word justice, defend it and [word indistinct] in human society.

[words indistinct] Iran's strategic long-term relations can never be established with any state unless its regime is characterized by: First, it must be genuine, not imported or borrowed or imposed on the people by foreign powers; second, it must be close to the people and their heritage. The regime must originate from the people, care for their problems, stem from their will and be strongly related to their heritage; third, it must be Islamic. This means that it must have close relations with Islamic laws. These are the criteria on which Iran establishes its relations with all states. Is it to be expected--and this is impossible--that Iran's relations with Iraq would be reestablished at a time when the present regime ruling in Iraq rejects all the criteria on which Iran bases its relations with other states? The answer is that this relation will never be resumed.

When the regime stems from the Iraqi people's will, from their religion and their heritage--as Iran has stated many times--then Iran will hasten to establish honest and strong relations with the Iraqi people. Iran will then forget everything done to it by the regime currently ruling Iraq.

Let all the states which support Iraq hear: Iran will not agree to negotiate and will not establish relations with the regime currently ruling in Iraq. We advise these governments, whose radios--like buffoons--call for negotiations and for the reestablishment of relations between the two countries, that they must not dream of such a thing. They must despair of it.

GARMSAR CITY GUARDSMEN ORDERED TO TEHRAN

LD011758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with the suspension of activity of the guards corps of Garmsar, the following statement has been issued by the guards corps:

In His exalted name. This is to inform the esteemed citizens of Garmsar City that the guards corps of Garmsar is declared closed, effective 1 December until further notice in order to carry out investigations and the necessary measures relating to nonperformance of assigned duties, lack of attention to certain matters and infiltration of certain undesirable elements. All the corpsmen in this city are, therefore, dutybound to report within the next 24 hours to the Tehran coordination bureaus of the central regions of the guards corps. Failing this legal measures will be taken.

[Signed] Mortaz Reza'i, official in charge of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

JOINT FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON CONFIDENCE TRICKSTERS

LD012210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unnumbered communique issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: According to reports received, recently certain self-seeking and opportunist people taking advantage of the country's war situation and having earlier identified the families whose offspring or relative are on war fronts, particularly by asking local shopkeepers and inhabitants, first cleverly obtain information about the soldiers and volunteers sent to the war fronts and then go to the homes of such people to obtain money and clothing from them with the promise of delivering these things to their offspring and dear ones, and then they disappear. In some cases they have even resorted to this cowardly deed by wearing a military uniform.

For this reason, all esteemed compatriots are requested that when they come across such instances to report the individuals concerned to the authorities so that they may be legally prosecuted. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have already announced, through the press and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several telephone numbers of which information regarding the situation of the warfront combatants can be obtained. All dear compatriots can in this way obtain any information regarding their offspring and relatives.

For the information of compatriots, these numbers will be given once again: ground forces telephone numbers are 287489, 287633-35, 287616-18; air force telephone numbers are 345063, 346070; navy telephone number is 848032.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON BASIC GOODS SUPPLIES

LD011618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the government commercial company, in an interview with PARS today, said: During the first 8 months of this year 1.45 million tons of wheat has been purchased from abroad. By the end of this year, this figure will reach 1.6 million, a major part of which is to be stored. He said: We have overcome all the obstacles for the purchase of wheat and we have no shortages concerning wheat for this year. He added: In spite of this, fall planting has started and the farmers should obey the imam's call and the words of esteemed clergy Ayatollah Montazeri and carry on with the fall planting with the utmost effort, so that we can attain agricultural self-sufficiency as soon as possible. He added: Our purchases are from Turkey, Australia and the Common Market countries.

The managing director of the government commercial company then referred to the issue of the purchase of eggs from abroad. He said: Since the beginning of the current year 11,500 tons of eggs have entered the country; the price of eggs--to Tehran--for the government amounts to 128,130 rials per kg.

Then Dr Movahhedizadeh referred to the issue of vegetable oil. He said: The necessary actions have been taken to import the vegetable shortening required by the factories; yesterday, the first ship started unloading directly onto trucks. He added: A daily average of 30,000 tons of vegetable shortening is entering the country.

Regarding the purchase of rice from abroad, he said: As always, rice is being purchased from Thailand, Pakistan, India and Uruguay; the situation from the point of view of the reserves of this commodity is satisfactory and there is no need for anxiety. He added: During the first 8 months of the current year, 450,000 tons of rice was purchased.

The managing director of the government commercial company added: Since the beginning of this year, 450,000 tons of barley, 670,000 tons of corn and 115,000 tons of bran have been purchased from abroad; if the transport of this to the ports is sufficient and orderly, we will have no shortages.

Regarding sugar, so far in the current year 617,000 tons of sugar has entered the country and there are no shortages.

The managing director of the government commercial company then asked the people to refrain from hoarding goods in houses and warehouses and to purchase the necessary goods in proportion to their consumption so that the necessary commodities do not go bad.

He then referred to the manner of cargo unloading in the ports. He said: The ships carrying the loads, unload their cargo as soon as the port is ready for them.

Also, regarding the country's iron inventory, he said: There is sufficient iron in the warehouses, and there are no shortages in this respect.

Finally, the managing director of the government commercial company asked truck owners to give more help to the government at this juncture and transport the goods that have been unloaded at the ports to the country's warehouses so that the country will not face any problems in this respect.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 323, 324

323: Iraqi Losses

LD301739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Communique 323 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, Muslim and combatant compatriots: Your brother soldiers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying the prophet-like guidelines of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, and the unreserved support of our Muslim nation, are boldly engaged in crushing the aggressive enemy. Now a summary of the just battle by these heroes against the antipopular forces on 29 and 30 November follows:

I. The immortal heroes of the Islamic Republic's Air Force and Navy, continuing their epoch-making missions during yesterday's air and naval battles, succeeded in destroying and sinking a 1,000-ton troop carrier warship in the north-western sector of the Persian Gulf, near the Al-Bakr oil terminal.

II. The brave gendarmierie fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to downing one MiG-23 which was already announced in Communique 322, managed to shoot down another invading Iraqi Tupolev aircraft. Both aircraft were shot down in Ilam. The pilot of the Tupolev aircraft was burned in the fire.

III. The Islamic Republic's ground forces fighters, between noon yesterday and noon today, inflicted the following blows against the enemies of Islam on the western and southern fronts:

A. Logistic: 1. Destroying 23 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 26 vehicles, 1 command vehicle, 3 munition-carrying vehicles, 1 bulldozer, 4 loaders and 3 cranes; 2. Destroying 1 command post, 3 bunkers, 1 munition dump, 9 artillery pieces and 12 106-mm guns.

B. Personnel: killed some 120 and wounded nearly 100.

Meanwhile, at 1500 yesterday, 29 November, three Iraqi soldiers joined their Muslim bretheren in the Islamic army in the southern part of the country.

324: Fighting on Various Fronts

LD011723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Communique 324 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the highlights on the battlefronts of the valiant forces of Iran and the deceived forces of Saddam Takriti yesterday were as follows:

1. In the clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary Iraqi forces in Darkhovin region, 8 enemies of Islam were killed, 4 were captured and a number were wounded. During these operations 2 personnel carriers were destroyed and 5 personnel carriers were seized as booty.
2. In the Abadan region, 4 enemy fortifications with all their personnel were destroyed and 1 tank, 1 fuel tanker and 1 truck of the enemy forces were completely destroyed. In the same region, on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, during one battle, 8 mercenaries of Saddam were killed and some weapons and ammunition were left behind by the enemy.
3. In Khuninshahr clashes continued, and as the result of the artillery and mortar fire of our forces, 3 personnel carriers carrying some personnel, 1 vehicle carrying ammunition, 2 fuel dumps and 2 enemy fortifications on this front were destroyed.
4. In the Ahvaz District, on the Dobb-E Hardan front, the aggressive enemy was forced to retreat 3 kilometers due to the efforts of the forces stationed on this front and with the support of artillery fire.
5. As the result of fire by gendarmerie fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the oil installations in Faw, on the entrance to the Persian Gulf, two large enemy oil depots were set on fire.
6. The artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions in Um Ar-Risas region in Iraq under severe fire and inflicted heavy damage. In Iraq's Kut Al-Zayn region also one enemy fuel tanker was hit and set afire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REPORT ON 1 DEC MAJLIS PUBLIC SESSION, SPEECHES

LD011432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Majlis held a public session this morning at 0830 under the chairmanship of Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The meeting approved the general draft of the bill on the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, during today's open session, after debate, discussion and proposals by the deputies about the second article of the draft bill, the article was approved with the following amendments:

Article II. The representative of each of the three powers will be chosen as follows:

- A. The representative of the judicial power by the Supreme Judicial Council; elected by absolute majority vote.
- B. The representative of the executive power, by the president, the prime minister and the majority of the ministers, who would each have one vote; elected by unanimous vote.

Note 1. If by the expiration of the determined term, a unanimous decision has not been reached, the representative should be elected by a majority vote, that is, two out of three votes.

Note 2. The president is responsible for convening the session responsible for electing the representative of the executive power; if steps are not taken to hold the session, the prime minister will be ultimately responsible for holding the session.

C. The representative of the legislative power: eligible volunteers from the Majlis, or outside the Majlis upon the proposal of one of the deputies, within 5 days of the Majlis announcement should petition the guidance commission: The commission will then submit their names to the Majlis and one person will be elected by a majority vote.

Note 1. The first round in the election of the representatives will take place within 15 days of the Majlis announcement, and the subsequent round, 15 days before the expiration of the term of the supervisory council [as heard].

Note 2. Each of the three powers should select one eligible person as an alternate representative.

Note 3. If the representatives of any of the powers were to act contrary to the approved general regulations, the relevant power should discharge him and select another eligible person within 15 days.

According to our correspondent, after approving the general terms of the article, voting took place on the bill on the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was approved and subsequently submitted to the guardians council. [passage omitted]

According to this report, in a preagenda speech Mr Medi Nasiri Lari, the deputy from Larestan, referred to the role of the vice regency of the supreme jurisconsult in the Islamic regime. He said that nobody--friend or foe--would deny that there could exist no authority more precise, more worthy and better prepared than Imam Khomeyni to differentiate between right and wrong. If any group or individual measures up to this standard then he is righteous; if not then he is not.

In a preagenda speech, Jafar Javad Shonuni, the deputy for Karaj, raised the following points: 1. Knowing that Iraq was planning to wage a war for a year or more, why did the Iranian Army allow the mercenary Iraqi army to advance 60 km, without encountering even one landmine along its advance?

2. Is not the existing political unrest a move to give prominence to a war which has already started?

3. Why is it that when the imam is troubled by a gathering or a speech or a few newspapers, others support such gatherings and newspapers while ignoring the imam's warning and continuing with what they are doing? Is this not irreverence to the imam?

4. The imam has referred to the question of hostage taking as a second revolution; Why is it that a certain group clearly attacks this issue?

5. Is it the Interior Ministry which is responsible for the elections or is it another body? Is there any need for propaganda for the remaining part of the elections by a certain source?

6. I have been asked why I cannot sell my house and move to another town. If I sell my house in an Islamic manner, then will I be able to buy another one? If I sell my house according to government regulations, then will I be able to purchase one in the same manner? Does Islam rule that one may not sell his house to someone else?

7. Why is it that certain plots of land used to yield an income amounting to 1.3 million tomans, whereas they have yielded only 300,000 tomans this year?
8. Why has the issue of expertise created so much fuss? Isn't this being unfair?
9. Were not the bills and regulations governing the revolution council prepared in a hasty manner? When are they to be submitted to the Majlis? When is the Majlis to make a decision about them?
10. When are we to see definitions for such words as "oppressor," "feudal," "Satanic" in this country?
11. Do we have any torture in the Islamic republic? If so, then why do the Forqan group and the torturers claim that they we don't?
12. Why has an attack been suddenly launched against the clergy? Are we to witness a repeat of a process culminating in the arrival of America in Iran?
13. Are we not to consider the person who attacks the Majlis and the Supreme Judicial Council and who ignores the government as ambitious and a dictator?
14. Is it not possible for radio and television to show the uproars taking place in the Turkish and Italian parliaments and the U.S. Congress now and then, so that the people may see how ambulances await deputies there? Since our people have experienced the former Majlis under the Satanic regime, they think these major clashes are significant.
15. I have been asked whether I have formulated the draft for the radio and television in such a way as to favor certain people.

Concluding his remarks and addressing the combative clergy in Tehran and Iran, he said: You are getting the short end of the stick; since you refuse to sign shameful agreements, they want to crush you and replace you with inexperienced politicians.

Today's public session of the Majlis ended at 1210. The next meeting is to take place at 0800 tomorrow.

NVOI COMMENTARIES ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

26 Nov Commentary

TA261923 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1739 GMT on 26 November carried a commentary entitled: "America Does Not Desist From Concocting Intrigue." It stated that while our homeland's people are engaged in defending territorial integrity, independence and the revolution's gains in the face of an imposed war, the enemies of the revolution and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation, whether the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism or the region's reactionary regimes, internal counterrevolution and fugitive remnants of the former regime abroad are concocting extensive plots against our liberated homeland. When the aim is trampling the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation and overthrowing the system of the Islamic Republic in our country, our enemies put aside all their differences and act hand in hand.

As we are aware, recently in Cairo the mentally-retarded son of the former shah was declared the shah of Iran. This was the beginning of the practical stage of the joint plot of imperialism and reaction against our homeland. It is said that members of the hated Pahlavi dynasty have asked 'Ali Amini, prime minister of the deceased shah, to form an Iranian government-in-exile. It has also been reported that Shahpur Bakhtiar has announced his readiness to cooperate with 'Ali Amini. The principle role in uniting the fugitive remnants of the former regime, the escaped generals and other counterrevolutionaries to implement this anti-Iranian plan is played by 'Ashraf, sister of the treacherous Mohammad Reza. On the other hand, Ardeshir Zahedi, son-in-law of the former shah and CIA agent, is constantly in contact with Washington officials as one of the coordinators of this anti-Iranian plot.

From what has been stated it is quite obvious that the enemies of our revolution and of our Islamic Republic have not sat idle and are feverishly striving to strike a blow at the revolution and its gains by any means, and to implement their satanic and antinational plans. One should not and cannot, even for one moment, be unaware of the fact that the reins of all these shah-lovers are in the hands of America and the CIA. Although outwardly the attempts of these sworn enemies of our nation resemble a comedy more than anything else, one should not and cannot belittle the enemy. Therefore, we should more than ever watch the plots of the enemies, within or abroad, with revolutionary vigilance.

27 Nov Commentaries

TA272003 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 November carried two commentaries.

The first entitled "The Importance of Paying Attention to the Country's Economy Under the Current Sensitive Conditions," said the unwanted war imposed on our nation by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region has caused numerous problems for our society, the resolution of which are among the current necessities. Our comment, above all, concerns the economic problems resulting from this imposed war. During one of his sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's congregational imam, analyzed the aim of U.S. imperialism in imposing this war on our nation and said that since the United States and its mercenaries did not succeed in bringing the Islamic Republic to its knees in 19 months, they planned on drawing Iran into an unwanted, imposed war to achieve their goal.

If we want to triumph in this battle of life and death against world-devouring America and its mercenary agents in the region, we must mobilize all our potential and adapt and utilize all the country's resources in accordance with the current conditions. In this connection special attention should be devoted to economic problems, for in a long-term battle against imperialism, correct and timely economic measures assume vital importance. During the post-revolutionary period our homeland's revolutionary institutions took important steps in the financial, industrial and commercial spheres. However, at present we are in exceptional circumstances that require necessary long- and short-term decisions. For example, without the prompt and precise implementation of the law on the nationalization of foreign trade, the essential needs of our society cannot be met.

Also top priority should be given to the country's industries. In this connection, our country enjoys a unique and excellent position in the world. "Namely, it is situated in the neighborhood of the largest socialist country and one of the greatest economically developed countries in the world, which has always sincerely supported and continues to support our nation's struggle against imperialism. The Soviet Union, socialist countries and the majority of the liberated countries of the Third World have stretched the hand of friendship toward our nation. These hands should be clasped with affection, and their economic and industrial potential should be utilized to create an economy resistant to the economic blockade of U.S. imperialism and its allies and their imposed war, on the basis of the interests of our liberated homeland.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is Still the Principle Enemy of Our Nation," stated that every day new documents and evidence are revealed dealing with the joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers. In fact, these maneuvers are a new step toward transforming Egypt into a bridgehead for U.S. aggressions in the Near and Middle East, particularly against our liberated homeland. It can be said that these maneuvers were unusual military maneuvers and actually were preparations for war and aggression against our homeland. U.S. imperialism has still not lost hope of surrounding the Persian Gulf region and of controlling the natural riches of the countries of this area, above all their oil riches. However, in the first instance the efforts and attempts of the United States are being exerted toward placing our liberated homeland once more under its domination, and toward reviving the conditions of the deceased shah's era.

All evidence indicates that U.S. imperialism does not want to reconcile itself to losing Iran. The imam of the nation has rightly called America the number one enemy of our nation, and the arch-Satan. U.S. imperialism is still the bloodthirsty enemy of our nation and our liberated homeland. It is the foe of the revolution and the revolutionary gains of our nation and of our Islamic Republic. The true forces of the revolution should be vigilant in the face of the conspiracies and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries and agents. Our nation will never compromise with world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

NOVI REPORTS ON ANTI-KHOMAYNI DEMONSTRATIONS

NC291651 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Paris reports that foreign reporters, including the reporters of the French radio have reported that throughout the past week Tehran and other cities of the country witnessed massive demonstrations against Khomeyni, the Islamic Republic Party and the fascist government of the clergy. But the radio of the regime of the mullahs stayed silent on this and did not broadcast the smallest item or news on the situation in various parts of the country.

Our correspondent adds that France-inter reported that last week a group of people accused of demonstrating against Khomeyni's regime were arrested in (?Qom). France-inter said that the demonstrations by the students and their nonattendance at schools in opposition to the appointment of a clergy named Bahonar as minister of education continue and that there are clashes every day between the mercenary revolution guards and the armed students as a result of which a number of mercenary guards have already been killed and a number of struggling students have died.

According to France-inter radio's correspondent, following the opposition by the parents on the closing of schools due to the shortage of fuel and the demonstrations by the students, a communique issued on behalf of State Prosecutor-General Musavi Ardebili and broadcast by radio Khomeyni, the students and their parents are asked to refrain from attending the gatherings. Clergy Musavi Ardebili described the students' demonstrations as counterrevolutionary (?intrigues).